THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871. NO. 277.

WASHINGTON.

Failure of the Attempt Toward the Redistribution of the National Bank Currency.

All the Benefits of the Act to Revert to the Eastern and Middle States.

Particulars of the Seizure by the Tehans of the American Schooner Lillias.

The Protocol of the Treaty with England Signed by the Joint High Commission.

Another Budget of Speculations Respecting to Provisions.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—[Special to the Tribune.]—The chief of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has at last retired from office, and will henceforth be a private citizen. The act accepting the latter of Commissioner Pleasonton's resignation is dated to-day, and he will therefore be in office for one hour at the latter being given for only part of a day. The reason why Mr. Pleasonton is allowed to hold office until Commissioner Delano returns is that the latter may have the benefit of his advice in the settlement of the accounts of the office. Mr. Pleasonton was not to go out office until the 1st of June, but his successor, Mr. Douglass, was appointed to-day, and will enter upon the duties of the office to-morrow. The latter gentleman is a native of Indiana, and has been for some time past a resident of Washington, where he has been engaged in the practice of the law. He is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will make a good officer. He is a Democrat, and was appointed by the President on the recommendation of Senator Hendricks, of Indiana. Mr. Douglass will not be confirmed by the Senate before the 15th inst., and will not enter upon the duties of the office before that time. Mr. Pleasonton will remain in office until the 1st of June, and will then go out of office with the best wishes of his friends, who retained to see him leave the office with honor. He has been a faithful officer, and has done much to bring the Internal Revenue Bureau to its present high state of efficiency.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the effect that the Secretary will not receive any more applications for the withdrawal of bonds for the purpose of organizing National Banks, and that no bonds will be withdrawn after the 15th inst. The object of this circular is to prevent the withdrawal of bonds for the purpose of speculation, and to enable the Secretary to ascertain the amount of bonds that will be withdrawn for the purpose of organizing banks, and thus be able to determine the amount of currency that will be required to be issued to the banks. The Secretary has been overwhelmed with applications for bonds, and has been unable to keep pace with the demand. He has therefore issued the circular in order to relieve himself from the pressure. The Secretary has also issued a circular to the effect that the Treasury will not receive any more currency for redemption after the 15th inst. The object of this circular is to prevent the withdrawal of currency from the banks in the interior, and to compel the banks to keep their currency at home. The Secretary has been receiving currency for redemption from the banks in the interior, and has been paying out gold in exchange for it. This has had the effect of depleting the banks of currency, and the establishment of a legal government in Texas.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the British Provinces have concluded their labors, and the protocol of the treaty was signed by the Commissioners this evening. The Commissioners will start for their respective homes to-morrow morning. The President will receive the protocol of the treaty to-morrow, and will submit it to the Cabinet for their consideration. It will then be sent to the Senate for its action thereon. The Commissioners have been engaged in the discharge of their duties for about two months, and have had a number of meetings with the members of the Fishery Commission. The President will receive the Commissioners to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the effect that the Secretary will not receive any more applications for the withdrawal of bonds for the purpose of organizing National Banks, and that no bonds will be withdrawn after the 15th inst. The object of this circular is to prevent the withdrawal of bonds for the purpose of speculation, and to enable the Secretary to ascertain the amount of bonds that will be withdrawn for the purpose of organizing banks, and thus be able to determine the amount of currency that will be required to be issued to the banks. The Secretary has been overwhelmed with applications for bonds, and has been unable to keep pace with the demand. He has therefore issued the circular in order to relieve himself from the pressure. The Secretary has also issued a circular to the effect that the Treasury will not receive any more currency for redemption after the 15th inst. The object of this circular is to prevent the withdrawal of currency from the banks in the interior, and to compel the banks to keep their currency at home. The Secretary has been receiving currency for redemption from the banks in the interior, and has been paying out gold in exchange for it. This has had the effect of depleting the banks of currency, and the establishment of a legal government in Texas.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the British Provinces have concluded their labors, and the protocol of the treaty was signed by the Commissioners this evening. The Commissioners will start for their respective homes to-morrow morning. The President will receive the protocol of the treaty to-morrow, and will submit it to the Cabinet for their consideration. It will then be sent to the Senate for its action thereon. The Commissioners have been engaged in the discharge of their duties for about two months, and have had a number of meetings with the members of the Fishery Commission. The President will receive the Commissioners to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

An Easy Money Market—The Upward Movement in Stocks Stayed.

Heavy Customs and Internal Revenue Judgments.

A Clergyman Robbed of $9,100 in a Street-Car.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a very easy money market, very little employment on call; in the absence of the demand. The loans specified were chiefly at seven per cent per annum, and both lenders and borrowers with them as low as 5 per cent. The most frequent rate was 6, and 7 per cent, and 5 per cent was not unfrequently quoted. The dullness in the stock market was in favor of even, lower prices, and the tendency was downward. Prices were negotiable for three to six minutes at 2 to 3 per cent. Prime commercial paper is readily sold at 9 to 10 per cent, and good at eight per cent.

The customs receipts were strong and advanced, closing at 101 to 101¼, owing to the increased demand for the purchase of the 5 per cents of 1881, the amount of which will be about $20,000,000 more than January. Union Pacific first mortgages bonds were active, and advanced from 91¼ and 91¾, closing at 92 and 92¼, under continued inquiry. The stock opened at 92¼ @ 92¾, 1000 at 92¾, 92 to 92¼, 92¾ @ 92¾, 92¾ @ 92¾.

The foreign exchange market is firm on the basis of 110 for for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and 109¾ @ 109¾ for demand.

The gold market was dull and steady until 2 P.M., but firmed up at the close. The opening was at 111¼ @ 111¾, and closed at 111 @ 111¼. The clearings were 111¼ @ 111¾ at the close. The clearings were $15,000,000.

The stock market.

The specie operations in subway and sentiment should still more to the bears. The officers evidently being in weary could believe it so, on that they will not, and that to encourage the belief that the Government will not sell gold, the clique and conservative element is on the side of the bears, yet they still have a very loud, while the bulls are quiet and reticent. The market was lower this morning, but afterward recovered, and closed at 1 P.M. at the highest figures. Throughout activity of 1@2. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, the Northwest Union, and Wabash.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull for the common and low grades of State and Western, Prices were top lie lower, but there was no disposition to press sales. The sales were 5,000 barrels, closing at the decline, and the close was with a tendency still downward in all grades. Wheat was dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower, with sales of 30,000 bushels, closing at the decline. Corn was 1c lower, with sales of 30,000 bushels, closing at the decline. Oats were dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower. Pork was dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower. Lard was dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower. Whisky was dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—The customs receipts were $1,000,000.

The gold market was dull and steady until 2 P.M., but firmed up at the close. The opening was at 111¼ @ 111¾, and closed at 111 @ 111¼. The clearings were 111¼ @ 111¾ at the close. The clearings were $15,000,000.

The stock market.

The specie operations in subway and sentiment should still more to the bears. The officers evidently being in weary could believe it so, on that they will not, and that to encourage the belief that the Government will not sell gold, the clique and conservative element is on the side of the bears, yet they still have a very loud, while the bulls are quiet and reticent. The market was lower this morning, but afterward recovered, and closed at 1 P.M. at the highest figures. Throughout activity of 1@2. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, the Northwest Union, and Wabash.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull for the common and low grades of State and Western, Prices were top lie lower, but there was no disposition to press sales. The sales were 5,000 barrels, closing at the decline, and the close was with a tendency still downward in all grades. Wheat was dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower, with sales of 30,000 bushels, closing at the decline. Corn was 1c lower, with sales of 30,000 bushels, closing at the decline. Oats were dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower. Pork was dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower. Lard was dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower. Whisky was dull and heavy, and prices were 1@2c lower.

FOREIGN.

Despatch from the Emperor William Relative to the Treaty of Peace.

Paris Subjected to a Moderate Fire Yesterday.

Thiers' Appeals to the Parisians to Open the Gates.

Rioting at Stalybridge, England, Caused by a Cotton Lock-Out.

Overthrow of the Government of the Salvador.

GERMANY.

FINAL TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, MAY 8.—A telegram comes from Brussels that a draft of peace has been agreed at Frankfort.

LITIGATE.

THE FRANKFORT CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special Frankfort dispatch says the third conference was attended by Count Von Bismarck, Count Von Arnim, Count Von Arnim, Minister, the banker, was present a part of the time. The conference lasted four hours. An agreement was reached as to the terms of peace. A document embodying the terms was settled at 11 and be drawn up to-day, and on Tuesday will be taken to Versailles by Count Von Arnim, Minister for Germany and the German Emperor for ratification. The Emperor will telegraph Minister personally agreed.

M. Thiers writes, referring to the peace negotiations, that he is willing to accept all possible facilities for a complete understanding. I am willing to discuss the terms of the only suggestions of amnesty, and the establishment of a legal government in France."

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—Evening.—There was new battery of Montmartre opened a moderate fire on Paris to-day. The bombardment will be kept up with great energy to-morrow. The fire from Forts Issy and Vanves to-day has been weak. The other federal batteries have kept up a vigorous cannonade.

MILITARY CHANGES BY THE COMMUNE.

PARIS, May 7.—Evening.—Dombrowski has been appointed to the command of Issy.

General Cluseret has been taken ill. Proclamations will command the right bank of the Seine until he recovers.

THE SOCIALIST COMMUNE.

The journals of Paris, even the most conservative, continue to denounce the Socialistic tendencies in pervading the sentiments of the proposed Congress of Socialists.

THE FALL OF THUMPTER.

The column in the Place Vendome has not yet been removed.

THE BONAPARTE CONSPIRE.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—In the Assembly, to-day, Favard stigmatized the projected Congress of Socialists as a conspiracy against the Republic, and been taken by the government to prevent the meetings.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special from Paris says: A terrible story of the cruelties of the Communists has just been received by the Communists.

THE CONDITION OF PARIS.

At a club held in the Church of St. Nicholas, in the Champs Elysees, last night, M. Portal presided. He declared that Paris was in a terrible condition. Provisions were scarce, and the people were starving. The Communists were in power, and the people were powerless. The Communists were in power, and the people were powerless. The Communists were in power, and the people were powerless.

ILLINOIS

Mysteriously Burned at Salem.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SALEM, May 8.—The mercantile firm of Hall, Hall & Co., was burned out by fire this morning at 1 o'clock. The entire stock was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and the insurance is $15,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Murder at Mattoon.

MATTOON, May 8.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, a man named Wm. Ellis was shot and killed by a man named Wm. Ellis. The murderer escaped. The murdered man was a resident of this city, and was well known. The murderer is supposed to be a resident of this city

The Chicago Tribune.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

In Mr. Wells' report to the New York Legislature, upon the subject of local taxation, he groups together the various modes of taxation resorted to by States and municipalities for the purpose of raising revenue. His controversy points out the differences of local taxation in Pennsylvania and New York, and the effect which has been produced by the variance. In New York, capital invested in mortgages, and other securities bearing interest, is assessed and taxed at its par value. In Pennsylvania, in 43 out of the 65 counties, all mortgages, judgments, recognizances, or moneys owing upon article of agreement for the sale of real estate, are exempt from municipal taxation; while for State purposes, the rate of tax on this property, and on all moneys at interest, and on all shares in banks and kindred institutions is only 4 mills. In Pennsylvania, the whole burden of revenue upon taxes collected from quasi-privileges and franchises, and upon the real estate and personal property of the people. Against the policy the Albion argues, that, if properly administered, a tax on capital for that State, for all industrial purposes, has been most remarkable.

The exemption of mortgages and moneys at interest prevails also in parts of New Jersey. In Hudson, Union, and Essex Counties, in the city of Brunswick, and nearly all of Passaic County, mortgages, chattels, and personal property are exempt from taxation for State, county, township, and city purposes, when held by any individual, corporation, or association residing in such localities. These portions of the State are contiguous to the city of New York. The effect of these exemptions has been to retain at home every dollar of capital owned by the people, and to attract to it from a large resident population of business in New York, but who can invest their surplus funds in mechanical or other industrial enterprises free of the excessive taxation of New York city.

It is popular to demand that the rich man shall pay taxes according to his wealth, but is the taxation of money loaned on interest a tax on the borrower or the lender? Is it true, in the end, from the profits of capital is the labor of those who pay it? The capitalist who invests his money in the market bearing 6 per cent interest, and whose market value is 117. The purchaser of these bonds, at that price, receives but 5¼ per cent interest on the capital invested. The same is true of the loan on mortgage on real estate in Chicago, to receive the same return, must charge 9 per cent. He has to pay 1½ per cent on the par value for city tax, and so much more for State, county, town, and other purposes—to cover all these, and the contingency of having these rates of taxes increased, he makes the rate at least 9 per cent. These, therefore, who so strenuously insist upon the policy of taxing mortgages on real estate only, discover that they want of it as taxed on a mortgage is, in fact, added to the rate of interest, and that capital, having a choice of investment in United States bonds at 117, will find them more profitable than loaning it on mortgages, than real estate mortgages at 9 per cent interest. Who pays the increased interest; which represents the tax and a profit thereon? In either case the capital receives precisely the same profit. The result is this—that instead of the tax falling upon capital, it falls upon the borrower, and in a period of high rates of interest in a prosperous, active state of industry, it tends to fall, and when this higher rate exceeds what the statute permits, then there is an inability to borrow, or there must be a resort to evasions and other costs, in order to make the mortgage investment legal to the lender.

That variance in taxation, or rather in exemptions from taxation, in different States and localities have an important effect in attracting and repelling capital is abundantly shown in Mr. Wells' report. The remedy proposed—to throw the entire burden of State and municipal taxation on lands and buildings, and other fixed property, and to exempt everything else—is hardly likely to become popular, as it violates the principle of equality in taxation. The evil seems to be incorrigible.

WISCONSIN VS. MINNESOTA.

The State of Minnesota has a commercial metropolis on the west bank of Lake Superior, and the State of Wisconsin has one on the south shore of the lake. The River St. Louis, which separates the two States, empties into the lake at a point about equi-distant from Duluth and Superior City. Between Duluth and the north of the river there has been formed a point of land called Minnesota Point, extending to the east for twenty miles. Were it not for this belt of land the water of the St. Louis River would, upon reaching the lake, continue to the north, along the west bank, passing Duluth. Because of that belt of land the water of the river turns to the east, and, by its force, keeps a navigable channel open through the sand or belt of water lying between Minnesota Point and the south shore of the lake. Superior City is on this water, and access to that city by water is only kept open by the current of the river from Duluth. Were it not for this current, the Duluthites would navigate between Duluth and the river, without the necessity of having even a small steamer to ply between Minnesota Point and Superior City.

For more than a quarter of a century this division continued. But, as old prejudices vanished with time, and old issues passed away, the people of Duluth and Superior City, on both sides, with increasing favor. Within the last two years it has been carried into effect, and the General Assembly of 1870, for the session of January, 1871, established a representative from the two bodies which had so long been rendered.

It was natural that, in view of the results so successfully achieved, a general desire should be felt to commemorate the event by some fitting memorial. Nothing could perpetuate the memory of the harmony of both cities more than an effort, on the part of the cities themselves, by united efforts to furnish the means necessary to its expression. Vigorous, generous, and liberal, therefore, will be the local assembly, that the Duluthites should be called upon to show their liberality in contributing to it to show their appreciation of the event which it is intended to celebrate, and to show their fitness to commemorate the objects of their liberality, whether at home or abroad. A sum should be fixed at the amount of $5,000,000, and that appeal has been made to the general good nature. The entire amount is to be subscribed by the citizens in the cities upon which they are to be assessed, proportioned to the payment of church debts, which had long been an oppressive burden upon the people. If they think that the sum is too large for the purpose of endowment of educational or theological institutions, and in other instances still is a large variety of objects which were deemed worthy of a generous charity.

Of the success of the project, it need not of course receive the reports of this encouraging effort, which seems to have had the happy effect of reconciling doubting Thomases, and also of the Chamber, and preparing it for more effective labors in the broad field which it occupies. It meets now in a city of 300,000 inhabitants, which does not have to send on the map at the time when the new re-united Church was rent in twain. It will meet here, to see stretching away westward young and growing States, which, commencing the body it supports, will, for centuries to come, be the source of its chief support, and among the most enlightened fold. Questions of more effective methods of labor, of unanimity policy, of more effective methods of reaching the people, of the best means of developing the liberality of the Church will doubtless command largely the attention of the Assembly. It will meet, not for show or declamation, but for business, and, as the Commissioners can perceive, in the midst of growing and energetic

THE LAW COURTS.

The Invalidity of Slave Marriages Demonstrated.

Petition to a Black Driver—The Peoria Whiskey Cases.

Circuit Court.

IN EQUITY—IN VACATION.

Before Judge Drummond.

MORE "DEMOCRATIC" TALK.

Advice of Senator Davis, of Kentucky, to the Students at Lexington—Views of Doctrines of Secession—Robert E. Lee's Views Identical Exactly with George Washington.

A letter from Lexington, Ky., to the Baltimore Gazette gives a brief report of a speech recently delivered in that city by Senator Davis, of Kentucky, by the students of Washington and Lee University, on the anniversary of Washington's birth. Senator Davis had been there for some days, visiting his son, who is a student at that institution. The Gazette's correspondent says:

"Mr. Davis rested until yesterday evening, when he was returned when the band struck up Dixie.

Ex-Governor Letcher, who was in the crowd, was loudly called for, and literally forced upon the balcony. After several humorous hits, which elicited much laughter, the Governor expressed his great pleasure in listening to his venerable friend from Kentucky. It had been made much his pride to have landed his bark on the old Capitol Prison again, and he was not certain that it would be safe now to attempt it, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the sentiments. He was honest and not a Virginian could say either a word or think of it, and hence his cordial welcome. The old Southern revival and agitation until they once more prevail in the land.

Governor Letcher, late State Senator from Botetourt, was called out, and made a stirring response. For many years he had been intimately associated with Mr. Davis, in the United States Senate, and he rejoiced that the time has now come when we can meet and look out from behind our breastworks. He battled in this the first stream of the fire-tried to come. He alluded to his position in regard to the legislative acts of Mr. Philadelphia, and said that, when the occasion was finally carried he wanted to be counted on the side of the Commonwealth. Governors of this ancient Commonwealth—Nicholas, Randolph, and Smith—who should go to the Senate, and Virginia's delegation in the House shake their manacles in the favor of the grand Committee of Arrangements! Virginia has now to be thankful for.

TORNADO ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Disasters to Steamers Shaw, and the Louisiana Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the New Orleans Times, May 4.

It appears that the heavy rain storm of Tuesday night did not pass off without leaving its mark of destruction behind it. The steamer Ida Hall, of Vicksburg, packed Frank Forrest, which arrived here yesterday at noon, reports having struck a landing at the foot of Grand View Reach, 12 miles above the city, the storm came on them in the shape of a perfect hurricane, and in the midst of pelting showers of rain, hail, and sleet. One singular circumstance about the falling of the storm is the fact that the stalactites of ice fell in the midst of the storm, and did considerable damage in the cabins and upper deck of the boat, without any injury being done to the hull. The steamer Enterprise, from Memphis, for Vicksburg, was also caught in the storm, and her chimney destroyed, but fortunately escaped without further damage.

We also learn that the steamers were compelled to lay to during the storm, and were unable to remain in port in consequence of the storm.

Some idea of the force of the storm, Tuesday evening, may be gathered from the following statement of a passenger on the Ida Hall:

"On Tuesday evening, May 2, at 7 p. m., about fifteen miles above Grand View Reach, we encountered a perfect tornado. Which lasted for over an hour. The wind was terrific, being the worst of the trip. We were compelled to land, and remained there for the night, and during our Captain, Chas. Tracy, and Clerk, Abe Smith, all on board our boats, and we did not get through nothing, and the boat was damaged to the extent of about $1,000. We were compelled to lay to during the storm, and with the loss only of our chimneys and some of the upper deck. The storm was the worst I ever saw, and I have been on the river for four Mississippi trips, and this is the only one that I ever encountered. It is probable that you will hear of more disasters before the day is gone."

LATER.

From the officers of the coast packet Wilson S. Pike, we learn that, after the hail storm, from Bonnie Landing, and heavy gale of wind, the storm came on in the shape of a perfect hurricane, which struck the boat on at first, and finally took her broadside, notwithstanding her powerful engines, which were working at the time to make a full head of steam, and forced her to the opposite shore of the river, with both chimneys down. The Queen to the Pike in the falling of the chimneys on the pilot-house, and the officers of the Pike had a narrow escape from being killed in the pantry.

The officers of the Pike also report that the steamer of the State Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge were blown down, together with the roof of one of the prison buildings. One of the convicts was killed by the roof falling on him for a short time, which he was removed to the hospital. Mr. E. Jones, one of the guards of the penitentiary, states that the loss to the penitentiary will not fall short of $60,000.

The State Seminary also suffered to considerable extent. The state is in other parts of the roof were blown off. The windows were blown down, and many of the walls from the storm. The damages to building is estimated at $10,000. The steamer Lizzie Bell, Captain Thomas Reynolds, left Baton Rouge on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, for this city, and arrived here on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, having encountered the storm. Captain Reynolds reports that the storm was very severe, and that the boat was struck by a tornado, which carried away her chimneys, and did considerable damage to the boat.

The steamer Lexington, on the upper Mississippi, was also caught in the storm, and had her chimneys blown down.

The Ninth Tragedy.

Mr. Davis replied in a few words, thanking the students for the compliment of Mrs. Davis and himself, and for the honor conferred upon his son. He said he was glad to see so many young men present, and that he was glad to see so many young men present, and that he was glad to see so many young men present, and that

COMMON COUNCIL.

Passage of the Riverside Avenue Railway Ordinance.

The Peace Jubilee—Taxes and Special Assessments.

New Fire Commissioner—Election of School Inspectors.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, the President in the chair. Present: Ald. Sumers, Kinkaderbocker, Dimmick, Montgomery, Coey, Meaney, Thompson, Whitaker, Deary, Tracey, Schopf, Wilkinson, Hickey, Powell (W. S.), Bailey, Powell (George), Sanderson, Wicks, Wells, Gibbs, McCabe, Wescott, Campbell, Gardner, Smith, Medlenka, Bonfoy, Tyler, Schmidt, Sexton, Schreiber, Cheney, McGilvey, Mooney, Clarke, Devine, Sumerfield.

A petition for the erection of drinking fountains in the streets was referred to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, and to report the money required and the O.K. of the Mayor.

Petitions for paving Cottage street; for opening an alley in Block 2 of Kinzie's addition; for sidewalks on Sedgwick, North Halsted, Halsted, Wood, Robey, and Ashland streets, were severally referred to the Committee on Public Works, to report on Tuesday next. A petition for sidewalks on Throop street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

A petition for the erection of a fire engine house on Twenty-fifth street, between Wentworth and Princeton avenues, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water